

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Star.  
THE BACHELOR'S COMPLAINT.

"FAVOR GARDEN"—Anon.

Soon forty summers will have passed  
Since first upon me smile'd  
And yet, alas for me, I am a bachelor  
Among the unbless'd  
The ladies—sweet—they glided by  
Nor bless'd me with a nod  
While I, poor wretch, had but to sigh  
To wind—upon the road.

Is it not passing strange to see  
Them slight me with a smile  
And yet play off their wits  
On Ninny of the clan?  
The ladies—sweet—they glided by  
Nor bless'd me with a nod  
While I, poor wretch, had but to sigh  
To wind—upon the road.

There's laughing Tom, and gazing Dick,  
I have each secured a rib,  
And dandy Jack with a week  
A golden fish will nib  
While I—tis true, and pity too—  
Must sit in loneliness  
Another winter meet, and show  
Myself in sad dress.

"What can the matter be," ye fair—  
I put the case to you!  
May I not come to you for a share  
Of smiles, and kisses too?  
A gallant husband I would be,  
It is a fact, I vow—  
I carve with neatness—sip my tea,  
And make a handsome bow.

Or are your husbands, white as snow,  
As cold as ice can be—  
If warmth be in them, let me know  
I'll fight that warmth for me?  
Young bachelors do not refuse,  
Ad—pass me through the post;  
I'm not in joke—it is no use—  
The cost, a cent at most.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

THE DYSPETIC MAN.

Mr. White.—I am so unfortunate as to be the wife of a dyspeptic man, and shall find some relief if you will permit me to spread my complaints upon the pages of your Messenger. Men are "April when they woo, December when they're won," as I have found to my cost. My husband was once as tender and affectionate as I could wish, but poor man he is now totally changed; I suppose it is owing to his having the dyspepsia.

He is so peevish and fretful I hardly dare speak to him;

"He's always complainin' frae mornin' to e'enin'!"

and it is impossible to keep pace with the endless variety of his ailments.—If I happen to make a mistake and inquire after the wrong pain, he flies into a violent passion and reproaches me for a want of sympathy in his sufferings. It was but yesterday I happened to say, my dear, how is the pain in your back? [I had forgotten it was his side.] This was enough; he cursed matrimony and swore it was the vilest of all institutions; that a wife was nothing more than a legalized tormentor; that if he were single, he would not marry any woman under the sun—no, not if she had a pulse of diamonds torn from a Begum's ear, and much more in the same strain; and at last cooling down, he asked me if I did not remember that his last pain was a pain in the side, and then entered into such a history of his malady, that I sorely regretted I had opened my lips upon the subject. What right have I to worry other people thus with our maladies? I never tell mine to any but the doctor, because I know that nobody else listens, and I doubt very much whether he does half his time. If any one gives my husband the common salutation of how d'ye do? oh dear, he begins at the beginning of his disease, [like an old gentleman of my acquaintance who always begins at the Revolution,] and traces it down through all its variations for the last five years—tells all the remedies he has used and their effects, until you may see a half-suppressed smile lurking about the lips of the interrogator, which increases at length to so broad a grin, that I am in agony for the consequences. He has tried in turn every remedy of every quack upon earth, and has gone so far as to punch himself almost to death with his own fists, by the advice of Hædæd. At first he is always pleased with the medicine, but at the end of two or three days protests that he is worse, much worse; and vents his spleen upon the physic, the inventor, and upon me for permitting him to use such vile trash.—Sometimes he comes to me and tells me exultingly that he has at last found out the pancreas—the grand cathartic for all his sufferings. "My dear B—," he will say, "let me explain to you the philosophy of this matter. When food is taken into the human stomach, it cannot undergo a proper digestion, it goes through a putrefactive process; just such a process as would take place in animal or other substances, if exposed to the action of heat and moisture in the open air: a quantity of carbonic acid gas is disengaged, and this gas filling the stomach acts by mechanical pressure, and thus produces the pain I feel. Now I have discovered that in consequence of my habit of eating fast, my food is not sufficiently triturated, and of course the gastric juice [heaven help me!] cannot act upon it; and I am exactly in the situation of the sheep or any other ruminating animal, who swallows the herbage whole and then regurgitates, that it may undergo a better mastication. Well what then is the remedy? I will tell you; I will make John pound my food in a mortar, which will supply the necessary trituration, and thus I shall be a well man." He sent off immediately to the druggist and purchased a nice little wedge-wood mortar, and there stood John every day behind his chair, pounding his meat, bread and vegetables, into a revolting mass, until my poor ears were well nigh deafened with the shrill din of the pestle against the sides of the mortar. Was ever woman so beset? At the end of a week, finding himself no better, he threw the mortar, pestle and all, at John's head, and would certainly have pounded him to death but for a fortunate dodge, which permitted the mortar to come in contact with my china press, where it made sad havoc among my most valuable ware. He was very glad, he said, because I had no business to let the press stand there. It was on the tip of my tongue to say, "bray a fool in a mortar," &c., but I checked the impulse, and mildly said, I was very sorry indeed that he could get no relief. This somewhat mollified him, and the next day he came to me and apologized for what he had done, and promised to repair the damage by making me a handsome present; but this calm was of short duration, for he soon relapsed into gloom—and as he sat by the fire smoking his pipe, he all at once declared that it must have been the cursed tobacco which had poisoned his existence; that during the combustion of the tobacco an oil was disengaged, which mixing with the saliva, was taken up by absorption into his lungs, and had eaten them to a honey-comb, John was immediately called: "Here," said he, "John, take this pipe, and d'ye hear, sir, hide it—hide it where I never can find it again." John accordingly took the pipe, but struggled in vain to choke his laughter. Before he could escape from the room, he burst out into such a loud, distinct, irrepressible ha! ha! that there was no mistaking the thing, and he was soundly caned for this involuntary branch of decorum. About three days

after this, in the evening after tea, my husband's favorite time for smoking, I observed him very restless indeed; he rose, walked about the room, sat down, whistled, hummed a tune, and rose again. At last he began to rummage about the wainscot and mantle piece, and behind the book case, and suddenly turning round he called John in a softened voice: "John my good fellow, where is my pipe? I must have left it in the study; do go and look for it." John hesitated and grinned. "What the devil is the fellow laughing at? Begone sir, and bring my pipe immediately." John speedily vanished. Turning to me, you see, said my husband, my unhappy condition; my very servants turn me into ridicule, and you do not reprove them for it. I could not reply, but felt anxious to point out to him that he could never hope to be well, because he would not adhere for a space of time sufficiently long to any plan whatever. His scheme now is to eat nothing but cold bread. It must be away in a pure place to ripen, as he calls it. Hot bread just from the oven, he says, is giving out carbon continually, and has not imbibed a sufficiency of oxygen to make it wholesome. Can you forbear smiling, my friend? Now I know that there is nothing of literature in all this, unless the chemical disquisitions of my wretched husband may be so considered, but nevertheless, I flatter myself you will give me a place in your Messenger, because many a victim of dyspepsia may look in this mirror and see himself.

PROPOSALS.—MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON. Proposals will be received at the Massachusetts State Prison until the 5th of February next, for one year's supply of dark Quincy Granite, to be delivered at the Prison, from time to time as may be required. The proposals must specify the prices of Ashlers and Foot Stones, per superficial foot—for Posts and Caps per cubic foot, measuring what inch blocks will work and conforming in dimensions to the orders given. The proposals must contain a list of stone of dimensions less than 30 cubic feet, and of those from 30 to 50 cubic feet. Samples will be exhibited at the Prison, in order to show the quality, color, and style of quarrying required. The proposals must be sealed and marked on the envelope, "Sealed Tenders," addressed to the Warden, and sent in previous to the 5th day of February next, and will be opened on that day.

221—Zuweis—Zuweis P5 CHARLES LINCOLN, Warden.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC PASTE, for Burns and Scalds, Erysipelas and Pilemonous Inflammation, St. Anthony's Fire, Erythema, Shingles, Stings and bites of Insects, Inflamed Blisters, Vegetable Poisons, Chapped Hands, &c. Fever Sores, (Necrosis) Biles, Inflamed Breasts, Whitlow, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Gangrene, &c. Sore Legs, Ulcers of every description, Scirrhous Tumors and Glands, Bruises and Sprains—Fractures, Contusions, and lacerated Wounds—every grade of Gunshot Wounds. It is sure to give immediate relief, and a healthy action to the living parts, and we can hardly conceive of a fracture or wound so bad as to cause death, or need amputation, if the Paste be timely and properly applied. All inflammations of a specific character, as English, French, German, and American manufactures. Colors, blues, blacks, inclinations, mulberries, invisible greens, claret, russet and olive browns, and various other colors, drabs, lavenders, and Oxford, steel, from any cause.

Petersham's, Lion Skins, Camlets, and Trimmings. Also, a superior assortment of London, French, and American CAMLETES, of the most fashionable shades and colors, blue, satin, Florentine, silk, alpines, Marcellines and Valencia CASSIMERES, of the most fashionable patterns. The above consists of extra fine, middling and low priced qualities, which will be sold or made up to order in the most approved fashions and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Also, a most splendid assortment of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Suits, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Jackets, Shirts, Stocks, and other fancy articles usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. Garments of all kinds made to order at short notice, and in the most approved fashions. isopt—06

PAPER, STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.—ALEXANDER T. REED, No 5 old Faneuil Hall, has on hand and is constantly receiving and manufacturing PAPER, STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, in all its branches, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to every purchaser.

Account Books made to order, if required, at the shortest notice. —LAWRENCE—

Bell's Paste Blacking, now so celebrated, and which no other manufacturer can compare with in America—For sale by the barrel, gross, dozen or single, at the Warehouse, No 5 Faneuil Hall. isopt—05

STOVES AND GRATES.—SANDOR & GILMORE, No 18 Dock Street, Boston, offer for sale a large assortment of STOVES, GRATES, and FURNITURE, viz: Fire Frames, plain, with crane eyes, for kitchens, four sizes. Ornamented Do. with crane eyes, for parlors, four sizes. Grates for parlors and chambers, four sizes. COOK STOVES, James's patent, all sizes. Wilson's Do. three sizes. Whiting's Do. for coal or wood, three sizes. Nine Plate Do. with ovens and boilers, two sizes. Franklin Stoves, for coal or wood. Cylinder Stoves, for coal, three sizes. Box Stoves, four sizes.

Sheet Iron and Copper work done at short notice.—Blowers and Fenders made to order. E. J. SANDOR, No 18 Dock Street. isopt—05

NOTICE.—Messrs LEMAIRE & ISENBECK, Teachers of Music and Organists, recently arrived from Germany, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Boston and vicinity, that they have established themselves in this city, and will give instruction on the Organ, Piano, Clarinet, Flute, Oboe, Singing, and Thorough Bass, in a pure, chaste and classical style, and on the most approved principles. Those pupils specially advanced in music, will be accompanied, to improve their performance in point of time, musical effect and expression.

Having been many years Organists, they beg to offer their services in that capacity; also for the Tuning of Organs and Pianos—which has been a part of their professional labor, and which they understand in the most thorough manner. Terms liberal, and made known at their residence, No 41 Brattle St. isopt—05

COAL.—Cannel, Orel, Newcastle, Scotch, Bridgport and other kinds of coal, of good quality, selected with care, and pressed for grates—for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city. Also—Virginia and Newcastle Coal for Smiths' use. Orders left at my order box, Mechanics' Reading Room; No 15 Court House St.; or at Coal Yard, Broad St. next north of Arch St. isopt—05

CLOTHING, CHEAP.—R. C. KEMP, Draper and Tailor, No 34 Market Street, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash only, an extensive assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Cloth and Wampanoag, Lion Skin and Pilot Cloth Cap Coats, Cloaks, Jackets, Stationers, Vests, Shirts, Stocks, Hosiery, Gloves, Drawers and every other article usually found in such an establishment. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock is all fresh and worthy of the attention of purchasers. isopt—05

COLUMBIAN CORN SALVE.—A pleasant and effectual cure for Corns, prepared by D. DAVIS, Cambridge, Mass. The above article may be had in any quantity of TROT & CO. No 12 State St. and E. S. HOLDEN, corner of Beacon and Charles Sts. isopt—24w3m d19

WILLIAM H. ROGERS' Imperial Stock Manufactory, No 6 Joy's Buildings. may 17

FRENCH COTTON FLANNELS.—For sale by S. S. LYNDEN, Pemberton Hill. d19

JOHNSTON'S SCRAPES FOR 1835.—Just published and for sale at MARSH'S, 34 Washington St. d19

GILT COMBS.—\$1 25 each, at WARREN THAYER'S, No 22 Hanover St. d19

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SILK GLOVES.—For sale by S. S. LYNDEN, Pemberton Hill. d19

EXTRA QUALITY blue black Pelisse Satins.—a few pieces for sale by S. S. LYNDEN. d19

EMBROIDERED WORSTED ROSE.—Painted FLOOR CLOTHS—for sale by S. S. LYNDEN. d19

WANTED.—A man and wife to work in a private family—apply at 4 Brattle square. d19

CASH TO LET.—In Small Sum.—by U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle square. d19

LADIES' CLOAKS.—The subscriber will open this morning, 2 cases French Cloaks, of new fabrics and designs—which will be sold at exact cost of importation. epist—02m E. K. WHITTAKER.

LEECHES.—10,000 Foreign Leeches, large size, just received, for sale by GEYER'S Apothecary Store, 140 Hanover street, corner of Salem St. oct 21

HEATH'S BOOK OF BEAUTY.—FOR 1835. Containing nineteen splendid Engravings—for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON. d19

COTE ROTIE.—50 cases this superior wire for summer use, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO. No 18 Long wharf. may 12

CITY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, for the mutual benefit of Domestic and their employers, No 4 Brattle square. nov 1

FOR SALE.—The stock and stand of an Oyster and Refreshment Room situated near the market—a first rate stand for the business—apply at 4 Brattle square. d19

BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.—J. G. WYMAN has received 4 pieces of the above valuable Cloth, of very extra fine quality, which he will make to order into Gentlemen's Garments in the latest and best style. n 3

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING AND WINTER'S WREATH.—A Christmas and New Year's present for 1835—for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133, Washington street. d19

BLONDE GOODS.—One case just received, containing Demi-Veils, Scarfs and Hdkfs. Also, one case more wadded Robes, new patterns and extra sizes—for sale very low by E. K. WHITTAKER. d19

ACCORDIANS.—WARREN THAYER, No 22 Hanover Street, has received this day, a few elegant Rosewood Accordians, with pearl and brass keys, and will be sold very low. d19

FRENCH FOULARD CALICOES.—One case Kaleidoscope Patterns, very rich—just received on consignment, and for sale low by E. K. WHITTAKER. epist—02m

WANTED.—A first rate Bar Keeper wants a situation. A young man wants a situation in a V. I. Good Store. Apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, Exchange St. jun 5

SHAKERS' HERBS.—2000 pounds of the different kinds, in pound packages, making a complete assortment. Also—a very superior quality of ROSE WATER, distilled by the Shakers, just received and for sale in quantities to suit, at GEYER'S Medicine Store, 104 Hanover St, junction of Salem street. d19

CASTLE SOAP, CANDLES, &c.—2000 boxes and cases Castle—250 do Soda—150 do do Olive—100 do No 1 and Shipping—500 do new Mould Candles—200 lbs do Foot Oil. For sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No 15 South Market street. n 1

SPLENDID LONDON ANNUALS FOR 1835.—For sale by JOHN MARSH, 34 Washington St. The English and American Annuals—among the most choice are the Oriental Annual, containing 22 Engravings—English do—Landscape do—Picturesque do—Friendship's Offering, &c. n 29

SITUATION WANTED.—A married young man wishes to get employment as Clerk, Book Keeper, Store Keeper, &c. &c. He is well acquainted with foreign languages and has a general knowledge of business. He has no objection to any part of the United States or to make a voyage as supercargo to the East or West Indies. As employment is the greatest object, the compensation asked will be moderate. Apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange St. d19

SPLENDID ARTICLE FOR LADIES.—THOMAS O. BRISCALL, at No 2 State street, north side City Hall, the original Manufacturer of Satin Beaver HATS, has just manufactured a splendid assortment of Satin Beaver HATS, adapted to the present season; he being the Manufacturer of the article can recommend them for quality and durability, which is not exceeded by any thing of the kind in the market. They will be sold cheap for Cash. The Ladies are requested to call and examine this splendid article. d19

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.—by CHARLES BOWEN, the North American Review, No 1 XXXI—for January. Contents—Art I. Petrarch—II. Poisoning—III. Execution on Italian at Canton—IV. Life of Black Hawk—V. Memoir of Dr. Gooden—VI. Bancroft's History of the U. States—VII. Rae's Political Economy—VIII. Sheridan's Novels—IX. Life and Correspondence of Hannah More—X. Character of Jefferson—XI. Calaver. J1

CARRIAGE, OR IRISH MOSS. 4 crates of this celebrated article, with directions for use, just received direct from Ireland, and for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by HENSHAW & CO. 25 Granite Stores, Commercial wharf. 6m d19

GIN, BRANDY AND WINE.—25 pipes Holland Gin, "Weesp" and "Imperial"—15 pipes Holland Cognac Brandy, "Pell-vosin" brand—pipes, halves and quarts. Specially Madeira wine, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & Co. 18 Long wharf. d19

10 BARRELS ENG. REFINED BORAX. 25 lbs Saltpetre, 500 lbs Oxalic Acid, 300 lbs Borax. Ammonia, 2000 lbs Paris Sal Soda—for sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street. epist—17

WEESP GIN.—20 pipes very superior high flavored Gin, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & Co., 18 Long wharf. d19

M. KRAMER & CO. inform the public generally that they have received by the latest arrivals from Europe, several valuable Musical Clocks, one of which, called the Melodium, performs several concertos and marches, and is an elegant piece of furniture for a parlor. Also—several wooden figures, calculated as models for Painters, which can be placed in any position required—being all joined. Also—several cases of Pocket Looking Glasses, calculated for exportation. Also—a large assortment of Reads of every description and color, and a large assortment of Toys—which they offer for sale, by wholesale and retail, at their store, No 48 Cornhill, formerly Market St. epist—d12

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—This day published, and for sale at No 5 High street, Boston, a medical work, entitled "The American Physician, and Family Assistant, in four parts—containing 1. a general description of vegetable medicines, chiefly the productions of our own country—2d, the manner of preparing them for general use—3d, a description of various diseases, and manner of curing them—4th, a description of vegetable and mineral poisons, given by the regular Doctors, under the name of medicines—3d edition. Price \$1.50, single—\$12 per doz. By ELIAS SMITH, Physician. Boston, Nov. 5, 1834. d19

SALESMAN.—A first rate Salesman, well acquainted with the Dry Goods business, and with excellent recommendations, wishes employment—apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, Exchange street. d19

BAR ROOM WANTED.—Any person having a convenient spot, centrally situated, suitable for a Bar room, and a good tenant by applying to J. A. SILLOWAY, E. Exchange St. d19

FOR SALE.—An estate in Dorchester—also, an estate in Chelsea—apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, Exchange street. d19

SITUATION WANTED.—by a young man to work in a stable—apply at 4 Brattle square. d19

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.—The subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in business under the firm of FLETCHER & HAYWARD, and will continue the business at No. 27 Washington street, formerly kept by J. FARRAR, where will be found a general assortment of Carpeting, Rugs, and every other article usually found in a Carpet Warehouse. J. FLETCHER, n 7 A. G. SMITH

REWARD.—Missing from the store of the subscriber one Dark Drab Petersham Suitout, with black lacing buttons and bound with black binding, pockets in the folds behind, mostly at the side, and rather small size. The said coat is supposed to be stolen, and the above reward will be paid to any person that will give information that will lead to the detection of the thief. d30 R. C. KEMP, 34 Merchants Row.

20 TIERCES ENGLISH LINED OIL.—60 barrels Dutch do—10 cases Gum Copal—30 barrels Refined Saltpetre—30 cases Picnic Root—7 cases Bengal and Manila Indigo, with a general assortment of Paints, Drugs, Pyre Sulphur, Surgical Instruments, &c. For sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street. sep 9

GENTLEMEN in want of good articles adapted to the present or approaching season, will do well to call at No 10 Congress street and examine some splendid Cloths, Cassimeres and fancy Vestings, just received. Also, on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing. N. P. SNELLING oct 29

HAIR WORK.—WARREN THAYER, No 22 Hanover street, has just received his full supply of French Hair Work, consisting of Puffs, Fritetts, Bands of long Hair, Curls, &c. &c. Dealers from the country will do well to call before they purchase, as the prices are lower than at any other store in the city. s 30

THE LONDON KEYSAKE FOR 1835, with seventeen splendid Engravings—edited by F. M. Reynolds. Also, Friendship's Offering—The Forget-Me-Not—English Annual—The Annulet, and a variety of other Annuals, American and English—for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street. 1m d11

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Constantly for sale by JOHN MARSH, 34 Washington St. Account Books of all the usual patterns, made of fine linen paper, and bound in the most approved style. Also, Account Books for the country trade. Albums, Blank Books and Manuscripts for Schools, of every description, at the lowest prices. o 11

JUST RECEIVED, at N. P. SNELLING'S, a prime assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz: Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery, Spencers, Umbrellas, and Handkerchiefs of all kinds. Tailors' Cloth and Measurers constantly on hand by wholesale or retail, at No 10 Congress street, 3 doors from State street. oct 20

NEW YEAR.—The subscriber has just received on consignment, 4 boxes, containing 40 embroidered Nankin Cap Scarfs. The above very beautiful article (the first of the kind in this country) will be opened this morning, and laid in season for New Year's Presents. For sale by E. K. WHITTAKER. d29

BEAVER HATS, CAPS, &c.—A splendid assortment of Beaver and other Hats, are kept constantly for sale at BARRY'S Commission Store, where also may be found every description of Caps, of every kind of fashion and color—Gentlemen's Gloves, of various descriptions—silk and cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c. epist—d25

NEW AND FASHIONABLE.—Received this day, 1 case of new dresses, and 1 case Vestings, direct from London, by the Virginia, at New York. The assortment of superior quality, and the latest and most fashionable goods received from England. JOHN G. WYMAN 71 Washington St. d24

500 FEATHER BEDS.—JOHN C. FLAGG, corner of Union and Marshall streets, has on hand 500 Feather Beds, at prices from \$10 to \$15—worth with a large assortment of Hair Mattresses. Purchasers re particularly invited to call. d19

DR. MILLER, has removed from Franklin to this city, to the rooms at Mrs. DORRIS'S, No 36 Milk street. Dr. M. will attend to calls in the country, as heretofore. Boston, Aug. 25, 1834. d19

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street, have just received a fresh supply of Dissecting, Pocket and Amputating Cases. Also, constantly on hand a general assortment of Surgical Instruments, Tooth Forces and Trusses. nov 5

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against me are requested to present them for immediate payment, at my Brush Manufactory, No 18 Exchange street, Boston, on or before the 1st inst. JOHN G. MCMURRAY. d29

BONNET FLOWERS.—Just received at W. THAYER, No 22 Hanover St., one case elegant Bonnet Flowers, new patterns, are for sale low. Ladies in want of a new and beautiful article will do well to call before purchasing. d19

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING, No 10 Congress St. will make to order, if called for soon, a few pieces of Cloth, well adapted for suits, in the most fashionable manner, for \$20. oct 6

REMOVAL.—JOHN G. WYMAN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from No 8 Court street to 71 Washington street, Brooks's new block, directly opposite the Post Office. d19

AT N. P. SNELLING'S, No 10 Congress St. may be found a prime assortment of reasonable goods, all of which will be made to order in the most workmanlike manner and most reasonable terms. n19

MORE NEW CRAVATS.—1 case rich English Silk Cravats, received this day—Nov 25—of entire new and fashionable patterns. J. G. WYMAN, 71 Washington St. d24

100 BUSH PRIME EASTERN APPLES, in good order—just received—and for sale by S. E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial St. d29

PARIS PATTERNS.—5 cartons needle work Lace and Muslin Collars and Fishersetts, unusually low—just received by S. S. LYNDEN. d13

PERFORATED CARDS.—Received this day, several new patterns Lace Cards, Board, etc. at MARSH'S, 34 Washington St. n 11

RICH FIGURED SILKS.—VERY CHEAP.—S. S. LYNDEN will sell 1000 yds fig'd Silks at 75 cts—same as have recently been sold at \$1 12½. n 20

REAL ERMINE ROBES.—One very superb real Ermine Robe, warranted perfect, just received, and for sale low by E. K. WHITTAKER. 2wistf oct 6

TO LET.—Part of a house in Milk street, and also a brick house in Warren St. rent 125.00 per year—apply to C. OTHMAN'S office, No 14 Milk St. d27

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been engaged a number of years as bookkeeper in a commercial house, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some mercantile or commission establishment, where his services would be fully realized. The best of references will be given—apply to WM. P. COCHRAN, 112 Court St. J6

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, 19 years of age, wishes to obtain employment in a wholesale store—good recommendations will be given—inquire at No 1 North square. 31s J6

WANTED.—Two capable girls to work in private family unless they can produce good recommendations—inquire of W. P. COCHRAN, 112 Court street. jun 4

AMERICAN LADIES' MAGAZINE. EDITED BY MRS SARAH J. HALE. PROSPECTUS.—Vol. VIII.—In reviewing the success of our work for the seven years it has been issued, we have certainly much reason to be gratified. Never till the present time have we had cause to complain. In the discussion of business last winter, just at the season when we obtain most of our subscribers, had a very injurious effect—we lost about five hundred names.

The new year brings the responsibility of beginning a new volume. The Editor has become proprietor of the work, and it is indispensable that a large addition to our subscription list be obtained, to enable us to sustain the Magazine, and make some improvements as the importance of the objects we advocate demand.

We rely on our friends for aid in obtaining names. Will not every lady and every gentleman, who take an interest in the cause of female education, endeavor to send us one subscriber? We ask those favors confidently. Ours is the only periodical in the republic devoted solely to the moral, moral, and religious improvement of Woman. We have the assistance of many of our best female writers. We offer a field where female genius may find scope—where the female mind may engage in its appropriate work, that of benefiting the Female Sex.

We feel that the continuance of our publication is of importance—that it will do good. Its influence is directed to promote social refinement, domestic virtues, and humble piety.—And unless intelligent ladies devote themselves to the work of education and implant deeply the principles of our holy religion in the heart of the young, neither Christ, nor the Free dom can be maintained in our country. The character of our Magazine is, however, well known. We need only add that we have made arrangements by which we hope its interest and usefulness will be increased. We only wish for an increase of subscribers—this will animate our exertions as well as reward them.

The work is issued on the 15th of every month. The January number will be enlarged, and contain 60 pages, instead of 48, as heretofore. Two elegant engravings will be given in the course of the year.

The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum, payable on delivery of the third number. Communications intended for the Magazine may be directed to the Editor—those on business to the Publisher.

JAMES B. DOW, No 362 Washington St. Boston.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.—Once more, and for a short time only, Mr. Aiken offers his services to the inhabitants of this city as a teacher of the beautiful and useful art of Penmanship. That his system of Penmanship will be justly deemed the American System, is proved and demonstrated by the fact, that he has, independently of several other instructors, who have been qualified by him for the profession, has received the patronage of more than twenty thousand native, educated and intelligent persons. That it is equal or superior to any system taught by foreign instructors, it is not necessary for him now to prove. That his course will in a short time transform the most illegible scrawl into an easy and graceful hand, has been proved by the experience of thousands. Would a young man learn a rapid and elegant hand for business, let him attend the course of an experienced teacher—Mr. Aiken is the person.

Would an amateur learn a beautiful hand for ornamental designs, he will find it in the American System of Penmanship taught by Mr. Aiken! Would a politician learn to indite his essays in a hand which a printer can read, let him call on Mr. Aiken! Would a lady qualify herself to assist her husband in the use of her pen, or to instruct others in the acquisition of the most indispensable of the fine arts, Mr. Aiken will be happy to impart the requisite skill. Would she acquire an easy, flowing and beautiful style for friendly correspondence, Mr. Aiken will be highly gratified to bestow his instruction. Would a parent qualify a son or a daughter for the business of life, or for the expression of filial respect and affection, when at a distance—Mr. Aiken's instructions in his department will be found highly conducive in so laudable a purpose.

Terms—\$5 only for a course of lessons—immediate application will be made by Mr. Aiken.

Room, No 22 Joy's buildings, 31 Washington street. d20

CLOTHS, MERINOS, PRINTS, &c.—10 cases assorted colors Broadcloths; 10 do do do Cassimeres; 10 do do do Merinos, 3-4; 5 do do do do 6-4; 50 cases Prints; 50 do flag Bandanna Hdkfs; 2 do fancy Silk; 2 do Merino Shawls and Hdkfs; 2 do black Saratoga; 2 do Goutshair Camlet, colors blk, blue and brown; 2 do Imitation do do do do do.



THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1835.

This Day, the glorious anniversary of one of the most brilliant events recorded in the history of America, is celebrated by a Grand Supper at Charlestown—preparations for the occasion are ample, and a large company is expected—strong delegation from this city will be present.

We extract from the able Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the present system of keeping and disbursing the public money, the following remarks upon the safety of the newly selected banks:

"The chief change in this respect under the present system has been in procuring the separate responsibility of several institutions for separate and smaller sums of money, instead of the single responsibility of one institution for a very large sum, and in having the guarantee of State laws and State supervision over the conduct and solvency of these separate institutions, combined with the information and cognizance of this Department and Congress as to their condition and prospects, by means of their weekly returns and other general sources of intelligence, instead of the guarantee of the acts of Congress, and the supervision of the United States Government over the single institution formerly and chiefly employed.—Considering these differences, coupled with the fact that the selected Banks, without disparagement to others, are, or ought to be, chosen from the most flourishing and secure—that they can be changed whenever any circumstance may indicate a change to be prudent; and that collateral security can be required, whenever the deposit is so large as to seem to render it judicious; that the Government possesses superior advantages in case of their embarrassment, and that the whole capital stock must be lost before the deposit debt will become desperate—there certainly can be no very disadvantageous comparison in theory between the safety to the Government under the present rather than the former system.

In practice, thus far, no loss whatever has been sustained by any of the newly selected Banks, nor does any particular reason exist for anticipating a loss. It is due to them to remark, without derogating from the reputation of other banking institutions whose condition is less accurately known to the Department, that the weekly returns of the selected Banks show all of them to be in a secure, and most of them in a very flourishing condition—and that the whole of them united, on the 1st of July last, possessed specie, in proportion to their notes in circulation, greater than did the Bank of the United States, or the Bank of England, on the 1st of January last—and that their immediate available means to meet all the immediate demands upon them, including the whole of their large public and private deposits, have since been constantly improving, and are quite equal to those of most banking institutions in existence, and what is required by the most approved banking principles.

A table, illustrating this subject has been prepared from the latest returns and estimates accessible to the Department, and is annexed.

The losses which have formerly been sustained by the General Government, through the failure of certain State Banks, selected, according to the impressions of many persons, principally, if not entirely, between 1811 and 1816, or between the expiration of the old and the passage of the new charter of the United States Bank, have been frequently adduced as objections to the safety of the present system, and, without some detailed examination and careful discrimination, are, it is freely admitted, calculated to awaken some doubt as to its ultimate practical security.

But it is a memorable fact, connected with this inquiry, though often represented otherwise, that not a single selected State Bank failed between the expiration of the old charter and the grant of the new one; and that none of our losses included in our unavailable funds, happened until some time in 1817, after the United States Bank was in operation. Then, whether "destroyed by an exertion of the power of the Bank" alone, or, as is more probable, by numerous causes combined, it appears, from a careful analysis of the unavailable funds which we have now, and formerly had on hand, that some of the selected State Banks became embarrassed.

From the course of public collections and disbursements, and the balance of trade, having both been in favor of the East against the West, and from a desire to sustain the new operations of the United States Bank, a transfer of funds through its agency, and a consequent drain of specie from the Western deposit Banks, then took place. Then the Government stocks, acquired by the patriotic loans of some of the State Banks during the late war, were in some degree sacrificed in several instances, to enable them too early and suddenly to resume and support specie payments; and, by means of these and other causes united, seven out of about sixty selected Banks proved unable to meet all the demands on them with promptitude. Had the change of specie payments been less sudden, and further time been given to transfer deposits which had long been accumulating in the paper of various Banks, and which were large in amount, and very inconvenient and expensive at once to convert into specie and to remove to a distance, it has been conceded by an officer of the United States Bank itself, that no failures of the selected Banks, at that time, would probably have happened. As it was, the whole indebtedness of the seven, as deposit Banks, when they failed, was only \$139,010; and they have since paid to the Government \$133,169, on that and bills of theirs held by the Government elsewhere. These payments, if all applied in the gross to discharge their whole deposit liabilities, would leave due, independent of some interest, only the small sum of about \$6,000; or, if applied to each Bank respectively, only about \$17,000, as can be seen more fully in the tabular statement. Whether the Government, or the United States Bank, whichever had mastery in the course adopted, acted with indiscretion in pressing them so suddenly, severely, and in a manner so different from that pursued in England two years after, in the resumption of specie payments there, it is not now difficult to decide, especially when we find that, under all the calamities from that course, and other causes, those seven Banks have since adjusted so nearly their whole liabilities as depositors, and that one of them has adjusted every liability of every kind. A statement annexed shows the sum, without interest, now due on any account, from each of these and all other embarrassed Banks, and the year of both their failure and selection, and distinguishes those which were debtors, but not depositors, of this Department. Notwithstanding the continued operation of some of the former causes, the low prices of produce, the high rate of exchange against the West in favor of the East, in 1817, '18, and '19, and the wide-spread commercial distress in the latter year, bringing the United States Bank itself to the brink of stopping specie payments, if not of bankruptcy, it will be seen that only four more deposit Banks suspended payment between 1817 and '21, and of these four within those three disastrous years, one only was in 1818, which has since paid all its debt; another, in 1819, which owed only about \$17,000, as a deposit Bank; and two in 1820, both of which have settled every thing originally due.

Thus the truth on this much-misunderstood and misrepresented subject appears to be, not only that a failure of a selected bank did not occur within the period while the United States Bank was in operation, but that of those which afterwards stopped payment within three or four years, chiefly from the causes before mentioned, and a part of which causes produced eight or ten-fold as many failures in England, under the full control and influence of a National Bank there as well as

here, four of the number have since discharged all their liabilities; and the residue of the liabilities of all the others, as deposit banks, in the manner before estimated, is less than \$35,000. This is not the title of the sum which has frequently been lost to the Treasury by the failure of individual merchants to discharge only their obligations for deposits, not equal to the sum frequently lost by the failure of many single discharging agents connected with the different departments of the Government, and under large bonds for security; not a sixth part of the three or four millions lost by the United States Bank in that period of severe trial, and a large portion of it on the seaboard, near the close supervision of its principal officers; nor, indeed, but a small fraction of the loss sustained by the Government through the United States Bank itself, during the same period, by the failure of the latter to pay to the former the same amount of dividends which otherwise would have accrued, or to pay dividends equal to the interest the Government was then paying the Bank on the seven millions of funded debt subscribed to its capital stock; or, by its failure during even the past summer, to pay over the recent dividends on that stock which actually accrued, and have been faithfully withheld from the U. States, to an amount exceeding more than four times all the above losses by those State Banks. Without reference to the indirect injury and embarrassment caused to our fiscal concerns, as well as to the community, at the time of the short suspension of specie payments by some of the State Banks, it appears that our greatest losses by public depositors, and by unavailable funds of any kind, occurred among the State Banks selected, not between 1811 and 1816, but before or afterwards, and in aid of the United States Bank. They occurred, likewise, not between 1811 and 1816, but in 1821, 1824, and 1825, some years after the latter Bank had been in full operation, and had exercised all the functions in its power and inclination, either to furnish a sound currency, or to regulate it, by improving the condition of the State Banks.

With the causes of these last and most important failures, happening from time to time, as the table shows, to the very last year, this branch of our inquiry has no particular concern except to discriminate them from others, and from any special connexion with the system that prevailed from 1811 to 1816. Whether they arose from an unsound policy pursued by the United States Bank, or from circumstances which, under the paper system, neither legislation nor caution can always avert, or from less justifiable reasons, and in spite of all the salutary influence the National Bank could exercise, it is a singular fact, in praise of this description of public depositors, the selected Banks, that there is not now due on deposits, from the whole of them which have ever stopped payment from the establishment of the constitution to the present moment, a sum much beyond what is now due to the United States from one or a few banks that stopped payment in 1825 or 1826, and of whom ample security was required and supposed to be taken under the responsibility of an oath.

If we include the whole present dues to the Government from discredited banks, at all times and of all kinds, whether as depositors or not, and embrace even counterfeit bills, and every other species of unavailable funds in the Treasury, they will not exceed what is due from two such firms. Of almost one hundred banks, not depositors, which, during all our wars and commercial embarrassments, have heretofore failed in any part of the Union, in debt to the Government on their bills or otherwise, it will be seen, by the above table, that the whole of them, except seventeen, have adjusted every thing which they owed, and that the balance due from those, without interest, is less than \$82,000.—Justice to the State banking institutions, as a body, whose conduct in particular cases has certainly been objectionable, but whose injuries to the Government have been almost incredibly exaggerated, and whose great benefits to it, both during the existence of our two National Banks, and while neither of them existed, have been almost entirely overlooked, has led me to make this scrutiny, and submit its results, under a hope that it will, in some degree, not only vindicate them from such unwarranted censure, but justify this department for the confidence it formerly, and, in the great improvement of their condition and of the financial affairs of the Government, has recently reposed in them. Under these circumstances, so very favorable, with the new security and examinations provided for, if our former small losses by them, in keeping and paying over the public revenue, under circumstances so very adverse, are compared with our large losses either in collecting or disbursing that revenue, their present safety seems to be as great as is consistent with the usual operations of the paper system, or with the credit which must always be intrusted by Government, in some way or other, to agents of some kind, in keeping the public money. In considering their safety, it should be constantly recollected, that the owners and managers of banks, when properly regulated by legislative provisions in their charters, are, like other individuals, interested to transact business securely; are desirous of making and not losing money; and that these circumstances, with the preference in case of failure belonging to depositors and holders of their bills over the stockholders, united with the security, if not priority, given to the Government, render them, in point of safety, generally much superior to individual agents of the U. States. It is to be further remembered that many of the former losses occurred indirectly and remotely from war and embarrassments, affecting deeply the whole community, as well as banking institutions, and from the injurious influence of which calamities, banks, whether of State or United States origin, can never claim a full exemption; that the correct principles of banking were, at that time, less generally understood and practiced than at the present time; that the selected banks, by the course of our expenditures and collections, were then exposed to more onerous duties and hazards; and that less full information of their true condition was then possessed by this department.

In the next place, the great increase in banking capital, from about 53 millions in 1811, to 70 millions in 1814, and 85 millions in 1816, and the still greater increase in bank note circulation, from about 28 millions at the first period, to 70 millions in the second, and 110 millions in the third period, with the sudden and great reduction in that circulation in 1817 and 1818 to about sixty millions, produced a fluctuation sufficient, standing alone, to disturb or derange all the moneyed operations of society, and which, so far from being attributable in a great degree to the mismanagement of the State Banks, though some of them unquestionably acted with indiscretion, arose, as before suggested, chiefly from the miseries and misfortunes incident to war; from the suspension of specie payments south of the Hudson in the autumn of 1814, beginning with the invasion of the enemy in this quarter of the country, and the consequent necessity of removing the specie into the interior for safety; from the over issues of paper which naturally followed that suspension, and from the large and sudden contractions produced by the general and hurried resumption of specie payments in 1817.

Some of these circumstances, rather than the want of a United States bank, caused most of the small number of failures among the state banks which occurred between 1811 and 1816, and combined with a few other circumstances, produced the more numerous and calamitous failures of 1817 and 1819, which here, like those in England, at the same period, spread from customers and debtors to some of the local banks themselves; notwithstanding any favorable influence exercised there or here, respectively, by the two national banking institutions then in operation. Indeed their and all their private banks, were still compelled, during that distressing period, to refrain from specie payments—and our national bank became so embarrassed as to be on the verge of suspending them.

Cold Coffee.—A Swig letter writer in Washington says—"It cannot be denied, that at this moment, there is a despondency in our ranks—some are for giving up all as lost."

Political Judges.—We take the following from the Daily Advertiser. We are glad to see Judge Thatcher thus brought up to the hilt ring. He has quite too often forgot the duties of his station in the heat of his political zeal, and the frothiness of his personal vanity; and not only that, he has become a sort of Judicial Don Quixote to fight "the political heresies," and moral heresies, and religious heresies, as valiantly as that renowned knight fought the wind-mill.

At a meeting of the Selectmen in Charlestown, January 5, 1835:—

WHEREAS, the Hon. Peter O. Thatcher, Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston, has so far considered it as within the sphere of his official duties, to advert to the burning of the Convent in this town, by making use of the following words and sentences in his charge recently delivered before the said Court in Boston, viz:—"The firemen, ever on the watch, and never tired of hard duty, listened to the spot, but were not permitted to attempt to extinguish the flames. Such a scene of popular madness, and culpable official neglect, can hardly find a parallel in that period of the French revolution, which will ever be remembered as the reign of terror."

Therefore Voted.—That the Clerk be requested to inquire of Judge Thatcher, (through the public newspapers,—and also, by transmitting him a copy of this vote) the source from whence he obtained his information—whether his assertion be susceptible of proof; and also, to whom he refers in his charge of "culpable official neglect," advising him that if any facts have come to his knowledge, which can be used as evidence in support of these allegations contained in his charge, on being forwarded by him to the Selectmen of Charlestown, they will receive immediate attention.

As appears of Record. DAVID DODGE, Town Clerk of Charlestown.

The Daily having disposed of Messrs McLane and Clay, thinks that Mr Webster must be nominated for the Presidency, and that the Massachusetts Legislature should do it this winter. That is right—bring your pony on to the ground—a democratic candidate will distance him half of the course the first heat.

Modesty.—Our old friend Solomon Broadbent of the Worcester Spy, speaking of the coming election of U. S. Senator says—"Whatever our own preference may be, we do not choose to indicate it at present."—Considering that Solomon's opinion would settle the question, it certainly is an evidence of great modesty in withholding it.

"Hush my babe, lie still and slumber." The Swigs will not agree—the Atlas rebukes the Gazette for impudence and ignorance, and the Gazette the Atlas for "its reprehensible propensity to quarrel with other editors."

Close Shaving.—Some years ago the following facts were related to us by one of the parties. A man was in the last stages of a pulmonary consumption, when a barber was sent for to shave him. The barber attended and proceeded to execute his duty—by the time that he had shaved around the invalid's mouth, he found him too much exhausted to endure the operation any longer, and was obliged to end his labour. In a short time afterward the man died. A messenger called upon the barber and asked him the amount of his charge against the deceased's estate—"twenty-five cents," said the barber—"but recollect," said the messenger, "that you did not shave under his chin, and therefore ought not to charge full price."

The Weather has been so cold for a few days past that people expected every thing would freeze up—a steam-boiler in our neighborhood stiffened on Tuesday, and even live coals shivered—folks were inquiring for Dr Divine's oven, but that was "closed by the weather," as the New Yorkers say of the Hudson. Our legislators complain of sleeping cold nights—the boarding-house women charge by the number of blankets put on to their beds—a Resolution for increase of pay may be expected soon, unless things soften.

Municipal Court.—The Grand Jury returned twenty-one indictments yesterday, and have still some unfinished business to dispose of. These indictments are principally for larcenies, and assaults on the watch.—The trials upon them will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Messrs Thomas H. Perkins, John P. Cushing, and the firm of Bryant & Sturgis, have given \$500 each to the Boston Post Society.

Meeting of the Legislature.—The usual preliminaries having been gone through with, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk, and Luther S. Cushing was unanimously elected, on the first ballot.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker. The result of the first ballot was as follows:—

Julius Rockwell 175, John P. Bigelow 90, John Keyes 78, Francis Baylies 46, Alexander H. Everett 35, William Sturgis 33, George Ashmun 28, scattering 7.

On the second ballot, Julius Rockwell 362, Jno. P. Bigelow 73, Francis Baylies 28, George Ashmun 13, Jno Keyes 12, Wm. Sturgis 9, A. H. Everett 7; and JULIUS ROCKWELL was declared elected, and conducted to the Chair by Messrs Russell and Blake of Boston. The House then adjourned to hear the annual election sermon preached by Rev Dr Wainwright of Trinity Church.

In the Senate, Hon B. T. Pickman was re-elected President, and Charles Calhoun, Clerk.—Trans.

Mr Rockwell, the newly elected Speaker, is from Pittsfield.

A Noble Act.—As two boys were skating, on Tuesday, in the harbor, between Goddard's wharf and East Boston, they both broke through the ice. Mr Wheeler, mate of the brig Rolla, perceiving their imminent danger, went to their assistance, and by the help of an oar, which he threw to one of the boys, and which the boy caught, he rescued one; in the mean time, the other boy lay sunk below the ice, Mr Wheeler still persevered with his oar, and was shortly able to get it under the drowning boy's arm, the oar being firmly held by a lad. Mr Wheeler and the lad were able to buoy up the drowning boy, until Mr Wheeler broke the surrounding ice, and had the satisfaction of rescuing the poor little fellow. The spectators at a distance were for some minutes greatly alarmed for the safety of Mr Wheeler, as the ice bent under the weight of the humane and courageous sailor. Such a display of noble and generous daring is worthy all praise from the friends of humanity.—Briggs.

The editor of the Exeter News Letter says—"Our fingers tingle while we write the state of the weather in this town on Sunday morning, when the thermometers stood at 32 degrees below zero. In Dover it was 28 below—in Portland 23."

Earthquake.—A shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly in Hartford, Conn., at six o'clock on Sunday evening. It continued but a very few seconds, and passed off with a noise resembling distant thunder.

Extracts from Fanny's Journal.—Continued—

Took a ride with H.—leapt a fence—had a delightful time, as the Yankees say—trotted up Beacon street, and saw all the inmates rush to their windows like so many "peeping Toms"—wished they might meet with the same fate, or that they knew how vulgar we of the Eastern Hemisphere deem staring from the windows. \* \* \* \* \* Going to a literary "talk" to-night, after Juliet—I hear all the big wigs are to be there.

Tuesday.—Such a melee! Such a desire to show off the little learning which each possessed! Heavens! when I recollected the conversation of such men as M—e, S. H—, R. S—, G—; the entire sinking of the pedantic scholar in the elegance of the finished man of the world—and compared their light and sportive humor with the stiff, cumbersome, pedantic, measured sentences of these tyros in learning, how degenerate I felt! The shallow brook alone shows its public bed—the ocean displays not its richly gemmed carpeting. One of these literary stars struck me as vastly superior to the others—Mr—, the brother of mine—he alone did not seem afraid to commit himself by talking of something less awful than a problem in Euclid, or a Sanscrit translation. They generally looked as if their learning had been administered to them in leaden pills. Ice and Oysters! Oysters and Ice! succeeding each other like the bells and pomegranates in Solomon's Temple—the everlasting refreshments of a B—n Soiree.

Miss — was there—the *deesse pro. tem.* of the capricious public—a good girl and pretty sans pretensions, but whom they have elevated on the pedestal of their favor, where her head may possibly turn. Woe to her if it does! for the public here is an animal that loveth change of food, and above all that has an absolute craving for novelty, which amounts to a disease. All sorts of "lions" are thrown into its den to appease this hunger, where they are tossed about for a while and soon devoured. Partly may this be produced by the evanescent character of American female prettiness—beauty I cannot call it. An American girl is a pretty bud that never blows. The first frost kills it—the reason probably is that they vegetate in hot-houses, without fresh air, fresh water, *fresh anything.* \* \* \* \* \*

The universal cry here is for what they call excitement! Strange sounding word to an English ear. A girl will tell you gravely that she went to a party, where she got so excited, that &c. "How do you think," said a grave looking personage, coming up to me with his hands in both pockets, "our society compares with European society?" (Mind a strong emphasis is on the *o.*) "Not at all," was my reply—whereat he looked fierce. "How does this compare with a London ball?" said a little simpering boy, who should have been in bed hours before—"What sort of a ball," said I, gravely—"a cotton ball or a cannon ball?" I wish I had seen his mystified face. The young men here are boys, unchained from their desks for an hour, coming out to do the amiable, with an odor of tobacco which transports one, in imagination, to the worst rooms in the worst inns. As the women never become women, but old girls, so are the men old boys. Some exceptions—for example Mr—, where I dined yesterday—a fine specimen of the old school, with a fine family of grenadiers. But the generality! I should like to turn the horse guards loose here! How the ladies would be astonished, and how they would admire the children of Anak! \* \* \* \* \* Passed some female equestrians to-day, sitting on their horses as they do in their rocking chairs, and wearing bonnets, shawls, caps, feathers, muffs! More of this anon.

The Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department held its annual meeting last evening. By the constitution of this valuable institution any member of the Fire Department, by paying the sum of fifty cents, may, should he receive injury, have all the physician's medicine and other bills paid, and also be allowed a sum equivalent to his time lost, not exceeding nine dollars a week, until his health is completely restored. By the Treasurer's report, the Association comprised, last year, 433 members; amount received from these \$216 50, and during the same time, the sum of \$1000, more than the amount, was paid for relief. This fact, it is hoped, is enough to induce every member of the department to become members of the Association the present year, and also to convince those whose property is saved from destruction in summer's heat and winter's cold, at noonday or midnight, by the daring and intrepid firemen, that they are in duty bound to give a small portion of property thus saved, to increase the funds of this really Charitable Institution.—Briggs.

Kingston, (U. C.) December 17.—The Niagara Reporter contains on account of the arrest of Freeman Hotchkiss, William Allan, an old man named Lewis, two females named Axy Hotchkiss, and Mrs Lewis, part of a gang of counterfeiters in Queenston and the vicinity. The officers found in the rooms of these men a bank note plate of the Boston Bank, in a state of alteration into the Springfield Bank, and two other plates prepared for engraving, with other articles for counterfeiting. The fellows had confederates in Lower Canada, and in the States. The exertions of the Bank of Upper Canada have broken up this nest of villains before they had completed their nefarious plans.

We learn from Mr Briggs' Bulletin that Mr Oxnard's house which was injured by fire on Tuesday, was insured at the National Office for \$7000—the damage is estimated at \$3000; and also that the following accidents occurred at the fire.—Mr Albert G. Dawes, clerk of engine No. 18, while directing the pipe, fell into the cellar through an opening in the kitchen floor, made by the fire, and was extricated, with some difficulty. He was immediately taken into the house of B. Wolcott, Esq., and attended by Drs Channing and Warren. He received no bodily injury. John W. Trull, Esq., in rendering assistance at the commencement of the fire, fell upon the sidewalk and dislocated his shoulder.

Death of Wm Frothingham.—This amiable young man, aged 18, was the same, who recently lived in this town, and who, our readers will recollect, had his throat cut with a razor, while asleep, by a young cousin of his, working in the same shop, and now undergoing an imprisonment at hard labor in States prison for ten years. From the deep wound received, the deceased never fully recovered, but lingered along in feeble health to the time of his death, which we learn took place at the residence of his mother in Salem on Friday last.—The strong impression made on his mind by that tragical act is believed to have been the principal, if not the immediate and only cause of the young man's untimely death. He would frequently wake up in great alarm from his sleep, with the idea that somebody was murdering him. He was one of the most faithful, industrious, and amiable young men in the neighborhood. Lynn Record.

A note from the Postmaster at Greenwich, informs us that on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, the thermometer indicated 34 degrees below zero. Yesterday morning, at 6, it stood at 29 1-2 below, and was falling.—We learn also from a gentleman from Lancaster, that on Sunday morning at 6, the mercury stood at 35 below 0.—Transcript of Tuesday.

From a paper officially communicated to the U. S. Senate by the Treasury Department, it appears that the import of Specie into the United States during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1834, was \$17,958,810, of which \$3,147,799 were in gold, and \$14,088,439 in silver. The export of specie during the same period was \$1,991,457.

Disasters on the Lake.—We understand that several boats were lost on the Seneca Lake, on the evening of the 20th instant, but the amount of damage we have not ascertained. One boat's crew has not been heard from, but it is not known whether they were lost.

The Southern Mail arrived last evening at 7 o'clock, by which we received something less than a bushel of papers, all frozen as stiff as ice could make them. Their contents, as far as relates to news, hardly paid us for the trouble of thawing them. We have, however, selected a few items of news. At Troy the thermometer was 32 degrees below 0, on Sunday morning, and at Albany, 23.

The following letter from our correspondent, contains the latest information from the seat of Government.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The popular branch of Congress only, held a session to-day, the first two hours of which was consumed in the discussion of Mr Gamble's Resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinion upon the practicability or expediency of collecting or disbursing the public money of the United States without the aid of a Bank or Banks, and if the same can be done, to report the best mode of doing so. The subject elicited considerable debate, although it was considered, and certainly was, supererogatory, because the Secretary's views on the subject were given very ably and at large in his supplementary report on the subject of collecting and disbursing the public money. The resolution, however, was very properly laid on the table, by a vote of 106 to 87.

The old bill, for the relief of Mrs Decatur, was again taken up, and virtually decided on by a vote to lay the same on the table, yeas 96, nays 90.

You will recollect that the late large and respectable convention of Mississippi, nominated Mr Van Buren for President, and Col. Benton for Vice President, for the ensuing term. Mr Benton addressed a letter to a committee of the Convention, declining the honor of the nomination, and refused to be considered a candidate at all. Several members of Congress, from various parts of the country, lately addressed a note to Mr Benton, requesting a copy of his letter of declination for publication. The Col. acceded to their request, and I am told the letter, which will appear in a day or two, does great credit to his talents and his principles.

From Texas.—We are indebted to the Mexican Consul for Brazoria papers to Nov. 29th. They bring intelligence of certain movements in that Province having for their object the erection of Texas into an independent State. These movements, however, have been discontinued by the Central Committee of Austin's Colony,—probably under the influence of a letter from Col. Austin himself, who is and for many months past has been confined in a prison at Mexico, and whose safety perhaps depends upon the orderly course of the Colony which bears his name.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The steamboat with the railroad passengers from Philadelphia, reached Whithall dock about 3 o'clock, yesterday, having been several times entangled in floating ice, on her passage from Amboy.

The southern mail was yesterday detained several hours by the difficulty of crossing the Raritan between the two Amboys.—N. Y. Gaz. of Tuesday.

From Mexico.—The bark Mexican brings papers to the 30th Nov. In the state of New Mexico, the Indians still continued their barbarities. A conducta, with 740,000 dollars, arrived in the latter part of Nov. at Vera Cruz from Mexico. Congress was to have met on the 1st instant. The country generally was tranquil.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

At the stated meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening, the Hon Erastus Corning was unanimously re-chosen Mayor of the city for the ensuing year.—Albany Argus.

We have been now a great many years resident in Canada, and we believe we have never before experienced so many successive days of really severe weather.—Montreal Herald 29th inst.

The New Orleans and Nashville Railroad association are proceeding with much zeal in the preliminary measures of their scheme.

The flags of the shipping at Baltimore on Tuesday, were displayed at half mast, in consequence of the death of the much esteemed and regretted Robert Oliver, of that city.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The Lectures before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, will commence at the Masonic Temple, on Thursday, 30th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The managers having found that the method pursued for the last two years of having a connected series of lectures on some interesting subject, instead of disconnected lectures by different individuals, has met the approbation of the Society, have adopted the same method for the ensuing season. And they have great satisfaction in stating that the course will commence with a series of lectures by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, on "The Civilization and Social State of Modern Christendom"—embracing the Government, Religion, Moral Culture, Science, Literature, Art, Social Distinctions, Industry, Property, Crime, Military Relations and Manners, of the civilized nations of Europe and America.

The further arrangements will be hereafter announced. DANIEL WEBSTER, President. WILLIAM GRAY, Rec. Sec. 1st d18

CELEBRATION AT CHARLESTOWN.—Subscribers to the Supper at the Eagle Hotel this evening, in honor of the glorious victory at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, are notified to assemble at the lower hall of said Hotel, at half past six o'clock, P. M. Invited Guests, the Committee of Arrangements and Officers of the Evening will meet at the same time in room No. 2. The procession will be formed at 7 o'clock precisely, and proceed immediately to the tables. The Hall will be open for visitors from two to three P. M. JAMES R. TURNER, Chief Marshal. Charlestown, Jan. 8, 1835.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office. sept 25

JOBBING, PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. d 16

MARRIED. In Killingly, Conn, Dwight F. Hammond, of Fall River, to Abigail W. Hendrick, of Cumberland.

DIED. In this city, Joel Haskell, 62. Funeral from his late residence Thatcher street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. On the 5th inst, Abigail Ray, widow of the late Capt Caleb Ray, 72. In Salem, Mary Whitford, 75. In Danvers, Sally, wife of Phineas Perley, 25. In Abilene, Me, Margaret, widow of Major Dennis Getchell, 93. Her husband was Arnold's principal pilot through the wilderness in his expedition to Quebec in 1775. In Vassboro', Me, Mrs Sarah, widow of John Getchell Esq, 97 years. In Leeds, England, Oct 30th, Emma Bray, 24, a native of Boston.

Deaths in Lynn from Jan 1st to Dec 31st, 1834—152.

## SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—JANUARY 7, 1835.

## ARRIVED.

Sch Splendid, Moreton, Eastport. Cut her way through the ice. ELOW. Brig Choctaw, Howes, Charleston. Brig Georgiana, Howes, Philadelphia. Schs Boston, and Jasper, New York. 1 ELERAPHE—Brigs Oriental; Baltimore; Argel.

Sch Mail, from New York, went ashore on Sheep Island, Tuesday afternoon, and will have to discharge to get off. Capt Loring thinks the vessel will sustain no damage.







